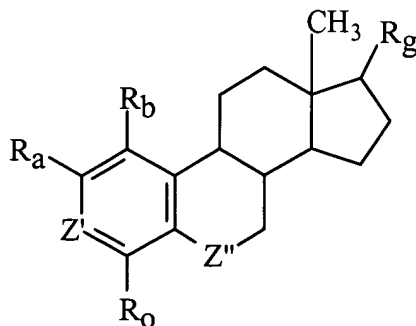


### Amendments to the Claims

Please amend the claims as indicated below.

1. (Presently Amended) A compound of the general formula:



wherein:

- a)  $R_b$  and  $R_o$  are ~~independently both -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>-OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>; or N(R<sub>6</sub>)(R<sub>7</sub>), wherein R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;~~
- b)  $R_a$  is -N<sub>3</sub>, -C≡N, -C≡C-R, -CH=CH-R, -R-CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -C≡CH, -O-R, -R-R<sub>1</sub>, or -O-R-R<sub>1</sub> where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and R<sub>1</sub> is -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F or CF<sub>3</sub>;
- c)  $Z'$  is ~~>CH, >COH, or >C R<sub>2</sub>-OH, where R<sub>2</sub> is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;~~
- d) >C-R<sub>g</sub> is >C(H)-OH; and
- e)  $Z''$  is >CH<sub>2</sub>, >C=O, >C(H)-OH, >C=N OR<sub>5</sub>, >C(H)-C≡N, or >C(H)-NR<sub>5</sub>R<sub>5</sub>, ~~wherein each R<sub>5</sub> is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;~~

with the proviso that if  $R_b$  is H,  $R_e$  is H,  $Z'$  is  $>COH$ ,  $>C-R_g$  is  $>C(H)-OH$ ,  
and  $Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ , then  $R_a$  is neither  $-OCH_3$  nor  $-OCH_2CH_3$ , not  $-OR$  and  $R_1$  is not  $CF_3$ .

2. (Presently amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein:

~~$R_b$  and  $R_e$  are H,~~

$R_a$  is  $-C \equiv C - CH_3$ ; and

~~$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ ,~~

~~$Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ .~~

- 3-4. (Withdrawn).

- 5-6. (Canceled).

7. (Presently amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein:

~~$R_b$  and  $R_e$  are H,~~

$R_a$  is  $CH=CH_2$

~~$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ , and~~

~~$Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ .~~

8. (Presently amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein:

~~$R_b$  and  $R_e$  are H,~~

$R_a$  is  $E-CH=CHCH_3$

~~$Z'$  is  $>C-OH$ , and~~

~~$Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ .~~

9. (Presently amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein:

~~$R_b$  and  $R_e$  are H,~~

$R_a$  is  $NHC_2H_5$

$Z'$  is  $\text{>C-OH}$ , and

$Z''$  is  $\text{>CH}_2$ .

10. (Presently amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein:

$R_b$  and  $R_e$  are H,

$R_a$  is  $\text{NHCOCH}_3$

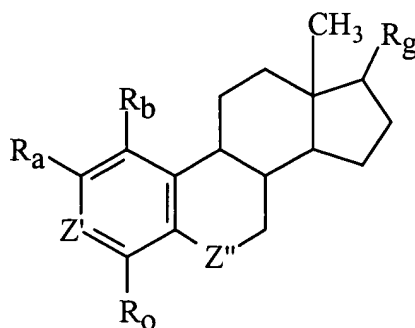
$Z'$  is  $\text{>C-OH}$ , and

$Z''$  is  $\text{>CH}_2$ .

11-14. (Canceled).

15-28. (Withdrawn).

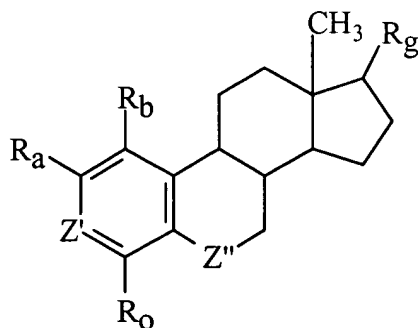
29. (Presently amended) A compound of the general formula:



wherein:

- a)  $R_b$  and  $R_o$  are independently both ~~-H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>-OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, or N(R<sub>6</sub>)(R<sub>7</sub>), wherein R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;~~
- b)  $R_a$  is  $NHCOCH_3$ ;
- c)  $Z'$  is  ~~$>CH$ ,  $>COH$ , or  $>C-R_2-OH$ , where  $R_2$  is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;~~
- d)  $>C-R_g$  is  $>C(H)-OH$ ; and
- e)  $Z''$  is  ~~$>CH_2$ ,  $>C=O$ ,  $>C(H)-OH$ ,  $>C=N-OH$ ,  $>C=N-OR_5$ ,  $>C(H)-C\equiv N$ , or  $>C(H)-NR_5R_5$ , wherein each  $R_5$  is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl.~~

30. (Presently amended) A compound of the general formula:



wherein:

a)  $R_b$  and  $R_o$  are ~~independently both -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>-OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>; or N(R<sub>6</sub>)(R<sub>7</sub>), wherein R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;~~

b)  $R_a$  is -O-R-R<sub>1</sub> where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and R<sub>1</sub> is -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F or CF<sub>3</sub>;

c)  $Z'$  is ~~>CH<sub>2</sub>, >COH, or >C-R<sub>2</sub>-OH, where R<sub>2</sub> is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;~~

d)  $>C-R_g$  is  $>C(H)-OH$ ; and

e)  $Z''$  is ~~>CH<sub>2</sub>, >C=O, >C(H)-OH, >C=N-OH, >C=N-OR<sub>5</sub>, >C(H)-C≡N, or >C(H)-NR<sub>5</sub>R<sub>5</sub>, wherein each R<sub>5</sub> is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;~~

with the proviso that if  $R_b$  is H,  $R_o$  is H,  $Z'$  is  $>COH$ , and  $Z''$  is  $>CH_2$ , then

$R_a$  R<sub>1</sub> is not -OCH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub> CF<sub>3</sub>.

31. (Canceled).

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